

SPORTS



ANATOLY KARPOV UP TO THE MARK

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov has won the 50th national championship, totalling 9.5 points from 15 games, winning five, tying nine and losing only one game. Vladimir Tukmakov ran up to him half a point behind, and Rafael Vaganian and Lev Polugayevsky shared third place with 8.5 points each. The rest of the contestants ended up in a tight bunch.

Now that all world challenger series quarterfinals are over, Zoltan Ribli, of Hungary, who beat Eugene Torre, of the Philippines, 6-4, will meet Vasily Smyslov, of the USSR, in a semifinal match, while Garry Kasparov, of the USSR, and Viktor

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

FOR FRIENDSHIP CUP

Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak crowd of Kvalar-Janicek won the second stage of the annual Friendship Cup motor rally, the Moscow Rally, ending up in Pecs in southern Hungary.

The USSR ran up with 24 points, while the winners scored

six. The hosts placed third with 27 points. The top Soviet crew of Vukovich-Zvingevits came sixth individually.

The USSR leads overall after two stages.

The next Golden Sands Rally will be held on May 14-16 across Bulgaria.

Forward Oleg Blokhin, of the USSR national team, leading an attack in a European elimination match against the Portuguese national team. The Soviet team won 4-0 this game, which was played in Moscow, taking the lead in their group. On May 22, the Soviet team is to play against the Poles, and on June 1, against the Finns. In the other elimination games, the leading teams are Belgium, England, Wales, Austria and Spain.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

CYCLING

Mikhail Sveshnikov, 17, covered 20 kms at the Krylatskoye Olympic track in 24 min 52.83 sec, a new world record, beating the previous one set up

by Ole Rylier, of Denmark. Sveshnikov was competing in the USSR Trade Union sports societies championship.

Alberto Juantorena still going strong

At 32, celebrated Cuban athlete Alberto Juantorena claims he is not going to quit competitive sport. At a meet in Puerto Rico he easily outdistanced his 800 m opponents clocking 1 min 40.33 sec. I am quite convinced with the results, he noted, especially to view of my two heavy feet injuries.

I am not a super-talented runner, as newsmen are wont to contend, he stressed; it's rather practice that brings me victories on the track and in everyday life. Despite his injuries, the twice 1976 Montreal Olympics champion is still in good shape. He has since graduated from a university economics department and is now in the closing stages of his post-graduate course.

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A few days ago this photo taken by our contributing photographer, 33-year-old Yuri Tutov, won first prize among the black-and-white entries at the International Sports Press Association contest.

Igor Bobrin bids farewell

This is it, said Igor Bobrin, 1981 European and several-time Soviet national champion, of making his last appearance on Thursday at the Moscow Palace of Sport, at Lushniki, where he twice won the "Moscow News" Crystal Skate Prize.

This touching event, the withdrawal from big-time sport of a favourite with the crowds, or "a poet on ice", as Bobrin has been described by journalists, took place during the traditional demonstration performances by leading Soviet figure skaters who in this way completed their pre-Olympic season.

Figure skating is my love, and I am happy in the knowledge that this feeling is reciprocated, said Bobrin in his voice. I have dedicated 23 out of the twenty-nine years I have been alive to figure skating. In my last programmes I have been trying to create an image on ice in an attempt to show that a figure skater should not confine himself to sport. My contacts with the audience allow me to hope that I am right.

Alexander BUTSENIN



Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Tour of Minsk Dynamo

The 1982 USSR football championships, Minsk Dynamo, which has five players from the USSR Olympic team, will be going on a US tour in mid-May. They will play several friendly games with teams from the North American soccer League, as well as the US International, known as Two Americas.

According to a US Football Federation spokesman, Two Americas, which features professional native players, will start preparations for the 1982 world championship and will compete on a full programme in the League championship, also kicking off in May.

North Pole single-handed journey falls

David Hempleman-Adams of Britain failed in his attempt to become the first man to reach the North Pole single-handedly.

Setting out from Canada, he travelled 38 days carrying a transmitter and a small tent and having planes dropping food for him every four or five days. Once he was forced to return to base camp, as the sledge had made it impossible for him to rest at night. Thereafter he covered nearly 300 kilometres before tripping up and falling breaking a rib, after which he still continued on his way for another five days. A second fall ultimately dashed all his hopes of reaching the Pole.

I have run up a big debt in the process, but my spirit is unbroken, and I hope to be able to undertake a fresh venture soon, David remarked.

Vladimir MASHIN

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 7, 1982.

Yuri ANDROPOV MAKES FRESH PROPOSALS

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has again expanded and specified the Soviet position in regard to medium-range missiles in Europe.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour of the CDR head of state Erich Honecker, he reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is prepared to have in Europe not a single missile, not a single plane more than NATO has at its disposal at present. He also said that another step had been made to meet the Western position. The USSR is ready to agree on

equality of nuclear potentials on the continent both in the number of carriers and in the number of warheads, taking into account the corresponding armaments at the disposal of Britain and France. Thus, the Soviet leader has given a clear cut reply to all those in the West who declare that the Soviet Union would have a greater number of warheads even if the number of carriers were equal.

"In other words," says Yuri Andropov, "we are in favour of the Soviet Union having no more missiles or warheads on these missiles than the NATO side has during each mutually agreed upon period." In practical terms, this amounts to the following: if the British and French missiles had fewer warheads, the number of warheads in the Soviet medium-range missiles would go down by the same number. This approach would apply to the aircraft-carrier weapons of the same class presently deployed in Europe. This would lead to approximate parity between the USSR and NATO, both in the number of nuclear weapons, i.e. in both missiles and planes, and in the number of warheads they carry. In Moscow it is stressed that when this comes about, this equality will be at a much lower level than at present.

"This is a highly crucial moment in time," warns Yuri Andropov. "If someone pulls the thread, the entire ball will start to roll. This thread could very well be pulled by the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe."

This is exactly how the matter stands. Should the American missiles be deployed despite all

(Continued on page 2)

USSR-GDR summit

We welcome the new peace initiative put forward by Yuri Andropov which have already produced a broad international response, said Erich Honecker, head of the party and state delegation from the GDR, which has been holding talks in Moscow with the Soviet leaders. During the talks it was noted that relations between the USSR and the GDR continue to develop successfully and dynamically in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of October 7, 1975, and that they are characterised by a complete coincidence of views on all major issues of the day.

The topical problems of co-operation and interaction between the two fraternal parties — the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and socialist states, as well as some international problems were discussed during talks which Yuri Andropov had with Erich Honecker.

Yuri Andropov presented Erich Honecker with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

VICTORY DAY



War veterans—women pilots from the Marina Raskova air regiment by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.



Recalling life on the front lines... (left to right) the great-grandson, the grandson and the son of Vasily Chupayev, the legendary hero of the Civil War. Photos by Vitaly Blagodarov

On May 9, the Soviet people will celebrate the Day of Victory over the German Nazi invaders. The Soviet people endured great hardship during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, the worst of the wars this country has ever fought. It claimed twenty million lives, left 1,710 cities, towns and settlements destroyed, with more than seventy thousand villages, big and small, were burnt down and pillaged.

Although 36 years have passed since the memory of the victims of the war is sacred to the Soviet people. It has become a tradition for war veterans to gather together in Moscow and other cities every May to honour the memory of their dead comrades and share their recollections of World War II.

THE SOVIET UNION'S APPEAL TO THE STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE MADRID MEETING

Being an important link in the all-European process initiated at Helsinki, the Madrid Meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has been going on for rather too long.

The work of the meeting has revealed that for the present moment the positions of all participating states have been outlined with complete clarity and that possibilities of further productive negotiations have been virtually exhausted.

On May 15, 1982, a group of neutral and non-aligned states participating in the conference undertook a new initiative directed at the rapid achievement of final agreement and at the successful termination of the meeting. This took the form of the introduction of a renewed draft of the final document.

The draft overlooks a number of substantial points put forward by the Soviet Union. It could well be that other participating states may also consider the draft as not fully corresponding to their positions. The Soviet Union guided by its desire to continue the all-European process started in Helsinki, and in the interests of strengthening peace, security and the development of co-operation in Europe and of reducing military confrontation in the area, is nevertheless prepared to agree to the Madrid Meeting final document as it was tabled on March 15, 1982.

For it, at this stage, further amendments, subamendments addenda — and changes to the formulation of the submitted draft are made — the draft in fact representing the result of more than two years of talks and being a synthesis of the positions of thirty-five states — each one of which would have the right in this case to amendments of their own — all the positive things achieved in Madrid would be nullified.

If other participants demonstrate an equally flexible political approach and sense of responsibility, there is no reason why the Madrid Meeting couldn't be brought to an end, with substantive positive results achieved, in a matter of days.

The successful completion of the Madrid Meeting is within our reach. The Soviet Union appeals to all the states participating in the meeting not to let go of this chance of establishing peace and security in the world.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Who stands to gain from this slander?

Senior leaders and the mass media in Iran continue to insist that the Soviet Union is allegedly involved in gathering intelligence information about Iran and that it is making use of the members of the People's party of Iran (PPI) for this purpose, writes the newspaper Pravda.

"The admissions" from the failed PPI members have been wrested from them by methods inherited from the infamous SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, and the truth value of such "admissions" is all too clear.

There are grounds for believing that foreign forces which have embarked on "anti-communist crusade" are fabricating information in Iran in order to turn it against the USSR and to camouflage their own subversive activities against the Khomeini regime. The spy scare in Iran

(Continued on page 2)

Indian spacemen train at Zvyozdny

I am very happy to be receiving first-class training from Soviet experts at the town of Zvyozdny. They have introduced me to the extraordinary world of outer space, said the Indian pilot, Ravish Malhotra.

Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma, Indian test pilots, successfully passed the arduous selection tests for spacemen. They arrived at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre where they started their preparations for the joint Soviet-Indian flight planned for 1983.

The first stage of their training is almost over, they have

finished studying general space subjects and have started practical training on the simulator of the Soyuz-T spacecraft.

Ravish and Rakesh are dynamic and highly self-demanding characters, said Boris Volynov, the cosmonaut detachment commander. They devote all their time to training. There is a spirit of friendly rivalry between them; if one does better than the other at something, the other one does his best to catch up. This sense of purpose has contributed to their excellent marks at exams in space navigation, space medicine and space-ship-control systems.

three-room apartments where they live together with their families. Their children go to school in their time off they relax and visit Moscow. They have seen "Spartacus", "Swan Lake" and "Romeo and Juliet" at the Bolshoi.

Soon Ravish and Rakesh will be given a two-month vacation, which they will spend in India. We will take a rest and fly planes, say the Indian cosmonauts. We will also be impatiently looking forward to further encounters with unusual spacecraft in the Zvyozdny laboratories.

Svetlana SOLDATENKOVA



The Indian cosmonauts Ravish Malhotra (left) and Rakesh Sharma at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre. Photo by Andrei Knyazev



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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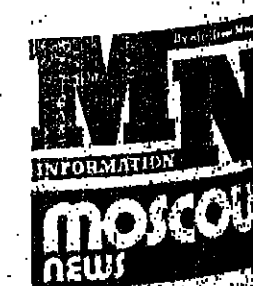
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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 30072

MN INFORMATION

Challenge to White House policy

Washington. The US House of Representatives has dealt a solid blow to the Reagan administration's policy of escalating the nuclear arms race and its illimitable stand at the Soviet-American Geneva talks, by passing a resolution 287 to 149 in favour, calling for an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of US and Soviet nuclear armaments.

According to UPI, the resolution, which took a record 50 hours of fierce debate, is a challenge to the White House policy on arms control. At the same time the resolution's passage by such a wide margin reflects the steady growth in the campaign. Its scope unprecedented in US history, against nuclear war and Washington's adventurist militaristic line.

Helmut Kohl on West German policy

Bonn. Addressing the Bundestag with a government statement on the fundamentals of his cabinet's foreign and domestic policy, Chancellor Kohl claimed, true to the spirit of the line adopted by the CDU/CSU and FDP coalition, that the North Atlantic alliance and the FEC remained the foundation of West Germany's foreign policy and that friendship with the USA still at the core of NATO.

At the same time he pointed out that historical experience and West Germany's geographical location necessitated good relations with West and East. We think it imperative to work for qualitatively better relations with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty nations

and to strive for a dialogue with the East European countries, especially the USSR, at all levels. Saying that he intended to visit the Soviet Union, Kohl noted: It is important that I meet the Soviet leadership personally and discuss our problems and interests.

The Chancellor welcomed the Soviet Union's readiness to agree on nuclear potential parity in Europe both in carriers and warheads. He nevertheless reaffirmed his support for the Reagan "zero option", which is known to aim at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, and for the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THIS SLANDER?

(Continued from page 1)

and the false charges against the PPI are also inspired by those groups in Iran which are afraid of equitable and mutually advantageous Soviet-Iranian cooperation, and who are placing their bets on the pro-imperialist policies that proved bankrupt under the Shah.

Inventions concerning Soviet involvement in the espionage against Iran is regarded in this country as a vicious act of provocation by the enemies of good Soviet-Iranian relations. The fabrications by the Iranian authorities are absolutely groundless and are provoking legitimate anger and indignation among the Soviet people.



I will soon be ready to discuss peaceful coexistence.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybnikov

On American-Chinese relations

Peking. China is dissatisfied with the state of its relations with America, and the Taiwan issue is the chief obstacle to the development of those relations. China's ambassador to the USA Zhang Wenjin told the national committee on Chinese-American relations in New York, Xinhua reports.

The ambassador pointed out that China made an "important concession" in considering the issue of US arms supplies to Taiwan a historical survival and that the sides mapped out ways for settling the issue in a last

August joint communique. But no sooner had the ink on the documents dried than the US administration announced fresh arms deliveries to Taiwan. The US emphasized that it will continue these arms shipments. All this is unacceptable to the Chinese people, the ambassador charged.

On the subject of Chinese-American trade, he noted that under a bilateral trade agreement the American market should have opened wider to Chinese goods, but the American government unilaterally set quotas on Chinese imports.

Yuri ANDROPOV MAKES FRESH PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 1)

reasonable arguments, a chain reaction is inevitable. The USSR, the GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries will have to take measures in response. The Soviet leaders do not believe that this prospect would suit the American leadership.

Stopping a fresh spiral in nuclear missile race, and preventing war have been declared by Yuri Andropov as the urgent need of the day. It is the duty of all those who have anything to do with the political decision-making process to meet the concern for the preservation of peace as a top priority. He sounded a serious warning who he said that those who say 'No' to the new Soviet proposals will assume a grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world, and every week, every day, the agreement is delayed the mortal danger grows.

PUWP POLITBUREAU ON THE SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw. The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has discussed the social and political situation in Poland and the tasks arising out of it which the Party assigned to a working group of emerging signs that the crisis in Poland is being overcome, reads an official statement released here today.

The Politbureau stresses that the Day of International Solidarity of Working People was celebrated in Poland in a serious atmosphere and with a feeling of well-furnished duty. Nearly 65 million people took part in the May Day demonstrations. The Politbureau notes that the mass participation of both Party members and other Catholics and non-Catholics in the holiday of labour amounts to a total failure for the adventurist groupings who had been calling for a boycott of the May Day celebrations. It also signifies the failure for propaganda from the counter-revolutionary underground supported by instigator broadcast from subversive radio stations in the West.

The situation in the country, it is stressed in the document, is being shaped by those who work, peace and calm and the struggle for socialism as being the requisite conditions for a prosperous future for Poland.

UN Security Council to debate Namibia

New York. In a meeting at UN Headquarters, the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau gave its support to the proposal by African nations for the UN Security Council to discuss May 23 the issue of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South African racism.

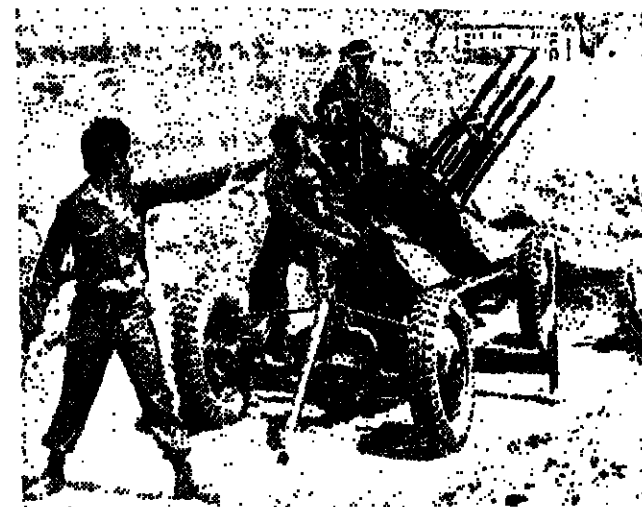
The need for the Council to hold such a meeting when the United States and the NATO allies docked the talks on Namibia's independence. The plan for free elections in Namibia under UN supervision contained in the Security Council Resolution 435 adopted in 1978 remains unimplemented because of the manoeuvres by the forces from Pretoria and by the Western powers who have been playing into their hands.

DEVELOPING WORLD 648,000 MILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT

New York. Taking advantage of their dominant position on the world capitalist market, the United States and its closest allies are trying to solve their domestic problems, caused by the profound economic crisis, at the expense of their weaker trading partners. This was declared at a press conference held at UN Headquarters by Chairman Sobhan (Bangladesh) of the Group of 77, which has a membership of 125 developing countries.

Open robbery of the developing world in foreign trade and credits has a highly negative effect on the economic development of newly independent states. Their foreign debts are growing fast, having reached the incredible sum of 648 thousand million dollars in 1981. Every year, these countries have to fork out 130 thousand million dollars in repayment of their debts. They are unable to pay with a sum. According to Mr Sobhan, at present they are short of 100 thousand million dollars to pay outstanding debts.

He noted that four years previously the member-countries in the Group had put forward the proposal that global talks be held on economic matters in order to put an end, once and for all, to the system of discrimination, inequality and inequity. However, the adoption of this proposal has been blocked by the United States helped by Britain and West Germany.



An anti-aircraft unit of the Sandinista People's Army in combat position at the international airport at Managua.

AMERICA RESPONSIBLE FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

Mexico. The United States is chiefly responsible for the bloodshed in long-suffering Nicaragua, reads a statement issued by the Latin American Federation of Journalists.

The latest in the series of massive infiltrations of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary gangs and a thousand Honduran troops has materialized President Ragan's threats against the Sandinista government. By sending the Honduran army into Nicaragua, it is said in the statement.

Washington is planning to provoke a war between the two neighbouring peoples, and should take entire responsibility for the consequences of such policy.

Having expressed its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people — a victim of imperialist aggression — the federation urged Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, members of the "Contra Group", to continue to work for a political settlement in Central America.

Science and technology

NEW PROPELLERS FOR SHIPS

Experts from the Swedish firm of Volvo have designed a new type of propellers for smaller sea-going vessels. They consist of two screws driven by a six-cylinder engine in opposite directions. The propeller has become ten to fifteen per cent more efficient, while fuel consumption has gone down.

ELECTRONIC 'NOSE'

A group of researchers from Britain's Warwick University have designed an electronic "nose" which can reliably distinguish a multitude of smells.

The instrument has dozens of electronic detectors which can detect the molecules of substances with distinct smells and establish the strength of the smell. All the detectors are made as an integrated circuit. At the moment, the electronic nose can distinguish between 21 smells. These may come from chemical substances or roses, lilac, jasmine, clove and sage.

It is believed that this "biotic nose" can be used widely to sort coffee into different grades and to manufacture perfumes.

LET'S CORRESPOND BY COMPUTER

Post offices in some American cities have installed terminals like those used for telephones. Insults can be directed letters to a computer which records the words in computer digits. Then the encoded "letter" is transmitted by telephone to the post office of the place of destination where an identical computer "translates" the digits into ordinary letters and prints them on paper. The computer letters are delivered in the usual way like mail.

NEW LINE IN MINITRACTORS

The factory of Raba, in the Hungarian city of Győr, known for its engines for tractors and other large-wheel tractors and different agricultural machines, will this year produce their first minitractors which are soon to be tested in the fields.

Mass production of these 14 hp tractors under a Czechoslovak licence is planned for next year. They should prove useful to its borders, in addition to the British and French ones already in place. The Soviet counter measures, Ponomarev points out, will be more than justified on all counts, including the highest moral considerations.

PEOPLE

The American representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, is patently unlucky. Each of her contacts with the academic world, in which she worked for many years, ends in a public scandal.

Last February a public lecture she was to give at the University of California, Berkeley, was cancelled. Early in March the same happened at the University of Minnesota. After these setbacks, the academic diplomat was forced to abandon a lecture of a college in the state of Massachusetts. The latest in this chain of scandals took place at the Bernard M. Baruch college in New York, where students and teachers, protesting on learning a few days ago that the college's Board of Trustees had given J. Kirkpatrick a medal.

The American representative at the United Nations is notorious for her ardour in attacking the national liberation movement in any country, for her unconditional support for dictatorial regimes and her advocacy of force as the basic method in politics.

There are people in the United States who are clearly opposed to her militancy and her imperialist aspirations.

OF INTEREST

Boa-constrictors

are the in thing

Quite recently, a man was walking down a street in Provencio, Barcelona, when he suddenly saw a one and a half metre snake hanging from a tree. At first he was a bit dubious, but when the snake moved, he rushed to call the police.

Zoo employees were asked to catch the reptile, which they identified as a boa-constrictor. However, the snake was not from the city zoo, since none of them had escaped.

Later it turned out that the boa belonged to Adrian Pulg, a Barcelona who had recently

look his property home. A spokesman from the Barcelona zoo said that this was not the first domestic boa. A year or so before, a fashion started in the

city keeping snakes as pets like cats or dogs. Since then, exotic shops have sold nearly three hundred snakes to private individuals.



Steam engine is given another lease of life

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DEADLOCKS IN AMERICAN POLICY

A classic example of a diplomatic mission doomed to failure from the start is how US State Secretary George Shultz's Middle East tour has been described by IZVESTIA's observer Alexander Davin.

A short while ago, he continues, after G. Shultz took over from Alexander Haig, there were unmistakable notes of optimism in the American press. It was hoped that the new Secretary of State, a reserved, and balanced person, capable of systematic work and possessing a keen insight into any problem, would be able to introduce a rational dimension into American foreign policy.

These hopes have not materialized. Not because Shultz has failed to live up to his reputation, but because the policies he undertook to implement are basically resistant to rational treatment. These inconsistent and inherently contradictory policies are based on a primitive, almost mythological interpretation of developments whose actual meaning eludes Washington. Not, indeed, is there any desire in the American capital to understand them from beginning to end, these policies laid down in a tough and arbitrary attitude, and to the build up and use of military power in the pursuit of foreign policy aims.

DANGEROUS 'SHIELD'

Ten years ago R. Tanaka assured the United States of Japan's desire for "friendly co-operation". In 1981, under Suzuki, this desire developed into "an alliance" with the Pentagon, now Nakasone has taken another big step forward by announcing that Japan and the United States are united by a "common line".

What does this common line amount to? Nakasone, in his words, sees his task as being to help the United States exert itself in the role of "a strategic shield", alongside which will always be the Japanese "shield", writes Yuri Vilovin, IZVESTIA's correspondent in Tokyo. In other words, what we are faced with is a military American-Japanese alliance.

The Japanese government's policy towards more active participation in the Pentagon's dangerous global strategy which assigns the Japanese role to the role of nuclear hostage, is causing growing alarm in Japan. Such a policy, the document says, is incompatible with Japan's national interests and security and contradicts the need to ensure peace throughout the world.

ARGENTINA HOPES FOR A WIND OF CHANGE

Many Argentines look forward to this year's general elections, on October 30, in which the ruling military junta is to cede power to a civilian government, for the solution of many problems which, mainly in the economic sphere, weighs the APN government in Buenos Aires Vladimir Ryzhenko, in SOVIET LIT, A KOSKYA.

The Malvinas Are Part of Argentina is a slogan often to be seen in the streets of Buenos Aires, for the wound inflicted by last year's war still rankles, Ryzhenko says.

The country drew many an instructive lesson from the Malvinas conflict, notably one of the more important being that the Argentines are now better able to discern friend from foe. Those who had long pretended to be friends to Argentina showed their true colours as exploiters and allies of British colonialism.

Argentina is on the threshold of important transformations, and Buenos Aires is looking forward to a wind of change.

USSR FAVOURS PARITY

As Yuri Andropov stressed in his "Der Spiegel" magazine interview, the USSR intends to continue to seek agreement with the United States, writes M. Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

All the Soviet proposals made to date still stand. The USSR sees parity as providing a reliable guarantee of peace and is doing all it can to preserve it. And should, for instance, the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe prove unsuccessful, the Soviet Union will find a fitting response to American actions both with relation to America itself as well as to Europe. For it cannot but be worried at the prospect of having over 500 nuclear missiles deployed in close proximity to its borders, in addition to the British and French ones already in place. The Soviet counter measures, Ponomarev points out, will be more than justified on all counts, including the highest moral considerations.

MYSTERY OF A PERISHED SUBMARINE

New York. Roger Miklos, head of a Florida salvage firm, has spotted a sunken U-boat 23 metres deep in the Caribbean, which once belonged to Nazi Germany's navy.

Miklos reckons the sub was carrying a group of war criminals fleeing to Latin America after the collapse of fascism in Germany. He believes that the sub's interior was redesigned to provide more storage space. It is likely that the sub carried gold and valuables, as well as documents which might shed light on the mysteries which still surround many of the crimes committed by the Nazis.

Round the Soviet Union

● A FESTIVAL OF THIS COUNTRY'S UNIVERSITIES, NAMED DRUZHBA (FRIENDSHIP), HAS BEEN HELD IN THE KAZAKHSTAN CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA. Taking part together with delegates from over fifty Soviet universities, were students from Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

● THE ATTRACTIVE STATE RESERVE MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE AND ART IN PLYOS, ON THE VOLGA, WILL BECOME EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL when over two hundred decorative trees and shrubs are planted in a garden laid out in its grounds.

● PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HUMAN BRAIN WERE THE SUBJECT OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, HELD IN TBILISI, CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCASPIAN GEORGIAN REPUBLIC. It was sponsored by the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO). Taking part were neurophysiologists, biophysicists and doctors from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Canada, Norway, the USA, West Germany and Japan.

● AN AVIATION MUSEUM HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE TOWN OF KAUNAS, IN THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC. On view are unique souvenirs from the history of aviation in Lithuania, while the contribution made by Lithuanian engineers to the development of civil and sports aviation in the USSR is given vivid illustration.

● RICE SOWING HAS STARTED IN SOME FORMERLY DESERT DISTRICTS OF KAZAKHSTAN. The largest fields are near the Syr Darya River. Irrigation systems covering a hundred thousand hectares have been organized there. Over the past 20 years there has been a threefold expansion in the rice plantations in the Soviet Union which now completely satisfy this country's requirements in rice.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COAL TRANSPORTED VIA PIPELINE

This country is soon to manufacture major pipeline system for delivering coal to a number of regions, about 2,400 km in length and with an annual capacity of 20 to 25 million tonnes, writes *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. Why have pipelines been chosen for transporting coal?

The research done by the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology shows the high efficiency of hydraulic pipelines for hard coals transported over long distances. A special programme provides for pipeline-building technology to carry concentrated ore from the Far North to the north-west of the country, as well as for major pipelines for transporting coal from the eastern regions to the centre. The next five-year plan period (1986-90) will see, for example, the construction of an experimental industrial 400 km long pipeline for transporting concentrated iron ore in the Ukraine.

The possibility of making a pulp out of coal and methanol is at present being studied, notes the paper. Should this prove successful it will become feasible to transport methanol, a valuable material for the chemical industry, as well as coal via pipelines.

SO WHY STUDY?

Every 5 to 6 years science and technology renews its stocks of information by hull, with millions of new machines and devices being created over this period, writes *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*. Between 1970 and 1980 alone national industry manufactured over 18 thousand machines of a new type, which not infrequently demanded a science and technology base of their own, as well as a high level of knowledge and expertise.

The necessity of retaining is also called for by other factors of social development under new economic conditions. Sociologists have ascertained that the in-

ter and dynamic character of modern living make people change the direction of their activity 3 to 4 times throughout their life. But even if a person remains chosen in youth, there are, just the same, plenty of reasons for updating one's intellectual wardrobe.

That is why, writes the paper, the idea of training is proposed with increasing frequency and is becoming an inalienable part of an expert's life. At a UNESCO session, for example, the concept of "permanent education" was put forward. The idea is that education is becoming an essential element of human activity and should be implemented throughout one's life. In this country, notes the paper, this concept has long since been put into practice in the USSR every expert is expected to study for two months not less often than once in six years. Even in the 1980s, stresses the newspaper, more than 20 per cent of the national income was received via contributions made to education and by raising the level of skills.

ENTOMOPHAGS FOR PLANT PROTECTION

Is it possible to provide adequate protection for plants without using toxic chemicals? The answer is provided in *TRUD* by N. Filippov, Director of the All-Union Research Institute of Biological Methods of Plant Protection. The main trend in Soviet research is concentrated on the employment of useful insects (entomophags) to plant protection. Translated from Latin "entomophag" means "one that eats insects". In other words, stresses the biologist, we have struck up an alliance with insects which destroy the worst enemies of many plants useful to man. For example, the institute has developed a technology for growing aphid lions—an efficient aphid-devouring predator. Other entomophags have been raised to eat housefly pests, and research is in progress into the use of predator bugs against the Colorado potato beetle. Experiments over two years have shown that, in this way, numbers of the

latter pest can be reduced to amounts which virtually cause no harm.

The results obtained, concludes N. Filippov, allow us to hope that adequate protection for plants without the use of toxic chemicals is quite feasible. This is very important since the chemicals that are used for their protection may well pose a danger to human health.

URBANSCOPE FOR IMPROVED ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

Architectural errors are very expensive to put right, writes *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA*. There are some examples: buildings occupying the wrong site, their height being incompatible with that of neighbouring houses. Is this due to lack of proper study of the architectural plans or to lack of special knowledge? The paper believes that the root cause of error lies in the fact that models, and, to a greater degree, sketches and diagrams, bear little or no relation to the surrounding site. It has now become possible, however, to weigh all the pros and cons of buildings, blocks and of new neighbourhoods, while still at the designing stage. The Construction Physics Research Institute has invented a TV device (named urbanoscope) which creates the illusion of actually standing in streets which exist only on a model.

Suppose, one, two, three or ten TV viewers of films about the would-be block come to the conclusion that they did not like the layout or the block's appearance. Notes the paper, This would be a warning to the architect that they have intoned something and that they should seek for other solutions which should again be subjected to the would-be residents for their approval. In this way the best architectural solution to a problem will be arrived at collectively.

As for putting up a building in a downtown area, it becomes especially important to make sure that it harmonizes with the rest of the street. And in this the urbanoscope will also have a useful role to play. Downtown residents will be able to voice their opinions about the new project.

NAVIGATION SEASON OPENS ON THE AMUR RIVER

Buoy lights have been lighted again on the Amur River following the last of the winter ice. One week earlier than usual, due to the very warm spring, the hooting of boats marks the beginning of the navigation season on this Far Eastern river.

Almost 27 million tonnes of cargo will have to be carried before the end of the season, most of it destined for distant locations which are easily reached by water. There is to be a big increase in the transportation of construction materials and of coal, oil and timber for the townships of the Balkal-Amur Railway and the Byreya hydropower station, its main projects in the region.

WHY BRIQUET 'DUST'?

A production line introduced at the Vitkus furniture factory in the capital of Soviet Lithuania helps collect ten tonnes of briquet dust, literally out of this air. The line is designed to make briquets of wood dust, which is collected by purifying the air in the shops.

The products thus tapped are used to fuel boilers in homes, frames and small holdings. They are easy to store and ship. Another is that they burn almost completely without polluting the air and are much cheaper than other fuels.

ROGUN PROJECT STARTS ON THE DAM

A new stage has started in the construction of the Rogun Hydroelectric Project (HEP) on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan; preparatory work has been completed and the construction of the main structures has begun. The workers here have started to clear the banks of the river where the world's biggest dam is to go up.

In order to appreciate the importance of this work, one should imagine a huge rocky gorge whose bottom is strewn with rocks and boulders. These

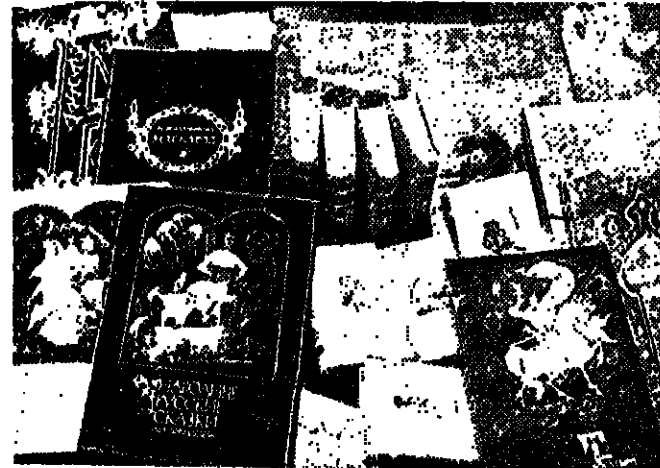
are to be removed and, with the rocky foundation laid bare, a reliable bed is to be made in the dam.

The Rogun dam, the biggest in the world, will be 330 metres high. Beyond it, a reservoir will be filled to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of land in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The electricity from the 3,600 thousand kW Rogun HEP will become part of the grid pool in Central Asia to give new life to projects in the South Tajikistan.



The photo on the left shows a lesson of Kirghiz in progress at the Toktogul secondary school, in the Tala Region, in the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia. The ABC which the children are reading was issued by the local publishers. Textbooks and ABC-books for 43.3 million Soviet schoolchildren are now published in 48 languages of the peoples of the USSR. And this is just a drop in the ocean by comparison to the total number of books published for children.

During the present five-year plan period alone, the total number of copies of fiction and children's literature published will run into 4,800 million. This includes works by Soviet and modern foreign authors as well as by classical writers. Particularly popular are books by the Swedish author, Astrid Lindgren, by A. A. Milne, the British children's writer, as well as fairy tales by the Grimm brothers and by Hans Andersen. Such titles are found on the bookshelves of almost every home. Children's books are published in huge editions. For instance, over the past two years alone, works for children written by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin have been published 50 times in a total edition of 6 million copies. Between 1975 and 1979, books by Korney Chukovsky, the classical Soviet children's writer, were published in nearly 40 million copies, 200 national



Titles put out by Detkaya Kaiga.

and local publishers issue books for children in 70 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Children's publishers exist in all the republics: the Vesyolka Publishers, in the Ukraine, for instance, and Yash Gvardia, in Uzbekistan. The two giants in the trade, however, without rivals anywhere else in the world are Detkaya Literatura and Malyshev (the latter specializing in picture books having little text, but with dozens of bright and entertaining illustrations). The prices of children's books are quite low and within the reach of any Soviet family.

Places to visit

The earliest mention of Bukhara, the oldest town in Central Asia, is to be found in manuscripts, dating back to the 2nd century B. C.



The Shire-i-Makhi-Khasa palace.

BUKHARA



The Kalyan mosque.

Throughout its many centuries of history, the town was repeatedly conquered and destroyed by Arab invaders and Genghis Khan's hordes. Each time, however, Bukhara managed to re-establish its economy, science and arts which flourished with renewed vigour, while beautiful new buildings were put up. By the 16th-17th centuries, the town had become the capital of the Bukhara khannata, and most of its architectural monuments date back to this period. The oldest building in Bukhara

is the 8th century Ark citadel, the town's kernel, as it were. Today it houses a nature, history and folklore museum. Nearby is Registan Square, where once there used to be a bazaar.

The underground Magog temple in the main covered bazaar was built way back in the pre-Islamic period. The 16th century Kalyan mosque has a cupola of blue-tiled bricks, which match up to the sky in their vivid colour.

Science and technology

FLOATING LAB

The "ELM" is a new scientific vessel designed to make complex study of natural resources in the Caspian Sea. Specialists from different constituent republics will be going on board to explore and study marine microflora. The ship travelled several thousand miles across the Indian Ocean and the Arabian, Mediterranean, and Black seas after leaving its shipyard in Khabarovsk (Far East) for its port of registration in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

Although the ship appears small—fifty metres long and less than ten metres wide—it contains an entire scientific station, including hydrological and hydrochemical laboratories, and two others for examining the microorganisms living in the sea bed. This is the first ship of this kind to operate in the Caspian. It can travel 20,000 miles before calling at ports for water or fuel.

INTERPLANETARY WAVES SEEM TO ANSWER MANY QUESTIONS

Our Solar System is like a huge ocean which is in constant motion, says Dr. A. R. Chechevitsky. Underlying such motion are interplanetary waves.

In accordance with the conception of celestial mechanics elaborated by the scientist, the waves move with different intensity in the ocean of tiny corpuscular particles.

Chechevitsky believes that such waves determine the position of natural comets bodies, specifically planets, comets and asteroids. He managed to determine the wave length. It proved to be up to cosmos—huge, running into millions of kilometres. In Chechevitsky's opinion, pulsating like an ocean with the help of these waves the Solar System distributes cosmic bodies depending on their physical properties and size, selecting the most stable place in outer space for each. Therefore all distances from the Sun to planets and other bodies of the Solar System, according to Chechevitsky, are multiple to a certain number—the wave length.

In the opinion of specialists, the scientist's viewpoint on the surrounding world makes it possible to answer a number of topical problems facing contemporary astrodynamics and cosmology.

FOREST SCULPTURE

A small of wood and lacquer pervades the workshop belonging to Valentina Chaus (above).

It all began with a small dry root which looked like a snake and which the amateur sculptor found while ascending Mt. Karadag, in the Crimea, nearly twenty years ago.

Today, the "natural art" produced by Chaus has many admirers. This art form is so new that it has no precise name. The forest sculptures done by Valentina Chaus include panthers, posies, and vases of flowers.

Her first one-man show was held about two years ago. After which, she was invited to exhibit in Moscow. Valentina Chaus' forest sculpture has a permanent home at the Teachers' House in Kiev. At present the artist is designing the teleplay of the "Forest" bookshop, one of the biggest in Kiev. In the photo below: the King Stag.



North American pines in Kalinin Region

A large forest tract in the Kalinin Region (European part of the Russian Federation), the home of Weymouth pines, has been placed under state protection.

Through the pages of time

Nauka Publishers and the A. M. Gorky Institute of World Literature are preparing for publication a nine-volume "History of World Literature". This is to be the first Soviet fundamental publication covering such extensive material.

The edition is based on the historical and chronological principle, said Deputy Editor-in-Chief Yu. V. Vitter. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first volume is on the development of the world literature in ancient times from its sources in folklore to the beginning of the present era. The second volume embraces the period between the 2nd and the 13th centuries, i.e., the Middle Ages. The subsequent volumes represent the picture of the literary process between the Renaissance Period and 1917. The final volume covers the literature written between the Soviet Revolution in Russia and the end of World War II. The publication is to be illustrated and accompanied by extensive reference material.

GEORGIAN MARBLE

A deposit of white-pink marble has been discovered in the mountains near the city of Chikura, Georgia (republic in Soviet Transcaucasia). Quarrying will soon start there. According to experts, the first quarry contains 600,000 tonnes of stone, its purity, lustre and transparency approaching that of the famous Carrara marble used by ancient Roman sculptors.

Geologists have found 11 marble deposits on Georgian territory, lying in some "several tens of metres thick. The mar-

ble is coloured blue, smoky gray, black and red and has streaks of fantastic patterns.

The republic annually turns out about 50,000 square metres of marble. The production is to grow 1.5 times by 1990—four new marble-processing factories are being built in Georgia.

The Georgian Republic holds one of the "first" places in the USSR in terms of the reserves of natural stone and their diversity. It has practically inexhaustible deposits of granite, marble, tufa and dolomite.

VIEWPOINT

The cinema has a major contribution to make towards mutual understanding among nations

Pyotr KOSTIKOV,
Deputy Chairman, USSR
State Committee for
Cinematography

The most popular of all the arts, the cinema, has an immense role to play in lofty service to the ideals of peace. In maintaining regular contacts with film organizations from more than a hundred countries the USSR State Committee for Cinematography is guided by this principle.

Its main partners are film makers from socialist countries. Recent years have witnessed much livelier contacts with developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Committee also maintains traditional ties with many major film-producing countries in the West.

Out of the 284 films shown in Soviet cinemas in 1982, 131 were of foreign origin. Of these 63 were produced in capitalist countries. This is a typical situation, and these figures vary but little from one year to another.

Every year, 60 Soviet films are purchased by foreign companies from Sovexportfilm, the Soviet exporting and importing organization.

In general, the success of Soviet movies at prestigious film festivals (with 400 awards given to Soviet film makers over the past decade) has largely shaken the egocentric thinking of the Western onlookers, who until quite recently regarded all dissimilarity between Soviet and Western films as being proof of the former's conformism.

We shall be seeking for a more active film exchange and to expand other forms of international cooperation. In this respect, mention should be made of the weeks, festivals, retrospective showings and premieres of Soviet films held abroad. Nearly 300 such events are arranged annually. The growing number of nations wishing to make films jointly with this country is further testimony of the dynamism of our film industry. Over the past three years, nearly 30 joint features have been made with our partners from Britain, Mexico, Italy and Columbia, while lucrative offers have come from France, West Germany and Japan. And the overall picture of international exchange in films would certainly be incomplete without the traditional film festivals held to add years in Moscow and to even years in Tashkent.

The last, 12th Moscow Film Festival, aroused considerable interest. Attending were nearly 1,200 film makers from more than a hundred countries and nearly 500 films of all types and genres were shown virtually the best of what had been made in the two years preceding the festival.

This year, Moscow will host the 13th Festival which is to begin on July 7. To date, we do not know how many guests will be coming. When talking about the arts, figures are hardly relevant. More important is the fact that delegates to the Moscow Film Festival will be creative people whose aspirations are in tune with the traditional motto of the festival, "For Peace and Friendship Among Nations".

